

The Lima Times-Democrat.

A TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLICATION.

The Lima Times-Democrat is published every Tuesday and Wednesday, and will be published on every other day during the following week.

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LABORING CIRCULATION IN LIMA.

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DEMOCRACY'S DUTY.

The Democracy of Allen county have met their political foes in the battle of the ballot and have sustained defeat in the election of the entire Republican ticket. Allen county will, after the induction into office of the newly elected officials, have Republicans in control of the Board of County Commissioners, a Republican member of the Board of Inferior Directors and a Republican incumbent of the Surveyor's office.

This result is due largely to the apathy of the Democratic electors, who did not go to the polls and cast their ballots. In almost every precinct to the county seats—in some instances even hundreds of Democrats did not go near the polls. The great majority of those who did go voted the straight ticket as usual. The Republican vote in the different precincts was almost up to the usual average, their gain nowhere in the county being commensurate with the Democratic loss.

The causes which led to this apathy and indifference on the part of the Democracy are manifold and need not be discussed in this connection. Suffice it to say, the indifference existed, the Democratic electors stayed at home and the Republicans elected their candidates.

The duty of the Democracy of Allen county is plain before them. They must at once realize that the Republicans, flushed with their victory, will now become more aggressive, and by all means at their command will at once prepare to gain other victories and break down our Democratic institutions. Let the Democracy at once enter upon the campaign of 1895 and perfect an organization that will be invincible. There is more at stake than the mere possession of the county and district offices. By the encroachments of the Republicans the principles of the Democracy are endangered. We may differ in a measure upon certain policies, or as to the merits of various men who are candidates for preferment, but the principles which underlie the great Democratic party are dear to the heart of every member of that greatest of all political organizations. It is only by the strength of our subordinate organizations that we can effectively combat the general enemy.

We should profit by our defeat. The Democracy of Allen county are made of sterner stuff than to be disheartened because in this skirmish we went down horse and dragoon. We fully realize wherein our weakness lay on last Tuesday. We should at once gather up our forces and form a solid, compact organization over the entire county, which will enable us to effectively prevent a recurrence of last Tuesday's disaster.

Let this matter be discussed in every school district and in every precinct in Allen county. Let all differences between members of the Democratic party be put aside and prepare for continuous battles with the Republican foe from now until the polls close in the autumn of 1895. We will, then be in line for the national battle of the following year. Democracy is not an ephemeral thing which exists merely for today. Its principles are those of the people whose cause it has so nobly championed for so many years.

We have been tried as by fire. Let the lesson which defeat teaches prove the perfect work.

If Brother Selfridge will be real good in the future Surveyor Taylor may give him a job of carrying the chain.—Gazette.

No, thank you, the publishers of the Times-Democrat belong to a class of people who in 1776 quit serving the British. The fact that the Republicans of Allen county placed in nomination for county officer a man, who at the time of his selection was a British subject and had not taken oath of allegiance to the United States is not at all to their credit and demonstrates either the sympathy of that party with unnaturalized British or a lack of men in the party with ability to do civil engineering.

Set In Their Ways.

It is considered one of the rank pleasures of injustice in society that when people become old in a given occupation the tendency is to shut them off and secure young men in their places. Old bookkeepers, clerks and mechanics complain bitterly how they have grown gray in the service of a corporation and have then, been turned out like an old horse to starve.

Doubtless the thing is hard, from their standpoint. But it is their own fault, and their fault wholly. Take the matter of a clerk in a shoe store or dry goods store. This old fellow thinks he has been there so many years that he owns the place and knows it all. Therefore he can learn nothing more. For a customer to express dissent to his opinion is an insult and not to be borne. He has no patience with a customer who does not take what he wishes to sell him. Why should anybody not agree with the old man who knows it all? In spite of his knowing it all the customer declines to purchase, then he is offended and vents his temper on the salesman. Who would not rather be served by a pleasant faced, good tempered, good looking young man or woman than by an old crank who knows it all?

The truth is that, along with his thinning hair, knotting knuckles and stiffened joints, the old servant has lost himself become brittle and whiny. With each year his vanity and self conceit have grown along with his dyspepsia. He has taken to no pains either to prevent the dyspepsia or to soften down the dislikes and tempers of his youth. Rather he has encouraged them, and he is saying that an aged man old chap to be around. It is no wonder he is discharged from his place. The only wonder is he is not earlier out of place. In many cases old men who have been in business for themselves and have broken up become clerks. They think being in business for themselves gives them superior knowledge and skill, whereas the fact is just the other way. If they had possessed superior knowledge and skill, they would never have failed.

The old employee who does not become a crank is seldom discharged. It is possible to become more polite, sweet tempered and tolerant of all mankind as one grows older, and this is the lesson of life. It is possible also to become wiser and more dignified in business, thus proving more serviceable. Old people can always do this and always should. But until they do they must not blame employers and customers for preferring new blood and good tempered young people.

Art In Repose.

The statue of General McClellan lately unveiled at Philadelphia recalls the question of which is preferable, art in action or art in repose. The general is represented as riding off at a brisk pace. One of the horse's feet is lifted in the act of stopping. His jaws are apart as if jerked open by the stiff and heavy bit. His tail streams out behind as if blown by a strong wind and the general wears a look of being in the act of moving rapidly forward against it. The whole expression of the statue is one of motion and opposition. That seems to be the prevailing mental attitude of modern painters and sculptors, especially those of America. There is very little repose in any of their conceptions. The effect is not that of the beholder. He thinks in spite of himself how very the horse must be of always running, the woman of carrying the water jar on the yoke, the man of always pointing with his sword. The most fatiguing of all perhaps are the poor caravans who eternally hold up with their heads the pillars and cornices of buildings. They are enough to drive a nervous person wild at times.

Very different was the art of the orient. There all rest. The statues were moving doing something to tire themselves out. Buddha, sitting or kneeling in the lotus position, brooding repose, like the pyramids. They are utterly majestic and restful after the bustling art of the west. If the idea of majestic repose could be partially infused into our western art spirit, it would be better for both artist and people.

For 13 years Gen. Alexander has resided, and in all that time, as he has said, his life has not been safe for a single day. No wonder he was attacked with lingering, wasting disease. Worry corrodes the secretions of the body; the suppressed poison attacks the lungs, kidneys or joints. Sometimes the long grief and desperation cause cancer and again heart trouble. Gen. Alexander has been worn out to death. A thoroughly honest, conscientious man, kindly and well disposed besides, whose only aim was to do just the best thing for the great Russian people, he has nevertheless managed in every instance to do the exact wrong thing, so far as his own subjects were concerned. So far as our nation was concerned, when Alexander III's life history comes to be summed up, it will be said that he preserved the peace of Europe during his reign through sheer force of character. We of this republic must not forget either that, like his father, he was always the warm and consistent friend of the United States.

Is Too Much Land Cultivated?

The Rural New Yorker is one of our most esteemed contemporaries. His head is as level as the great corn belt. We are surprised, therefore, when the Rural comes out to stop the trigonometry movement because there is too much land under cultivation in this country already. This is foolishness. Can there be too much land under cultivation when 4,000,000 men are tramping the country out of work, today? The food that would fill the mouths of them and their families would occupy in its cultivation many thousands of the acres that would be brought under cultivation by brigitation. Go to meeting of workmen in the slum districts of The Rural's own city of New York. Cast your eye over the sea of heads. You will see that the faces are pinched and sharp, the complexions pale and tallowy. The hands and bodies are often lean and shrunken. There is not a plump man among them, with the rarest exception. What does this prove? It proves activity that these men do not get enough to eat. Look again at the children in these slum districts. They look like little withered old men and women. They, too, are insufficiently fed, plainly enough. It is true, the price of some farm products has been low the past two years. It was not because people did not want and need to buy and eat them. It was because they did not have the money to buy them. No! When the food the farmer raises is so low in price that he can hardly make a living at all, at the same time that millions are in sore need of the very things he raises, it is a sign that something else is the matter than too much land under cultivation.

Moral Tone of Bryant's Writings.

There being no doubt as to the veracity of Bryant's pictures, what shall we say of that other quality, the moral tone which pervades them? It inculcates courage, patience, fortitude, trust. It springs from the optimism of one who believes in the ultimate triumph of good. He has the stoic's dread of proving unequal to any shock of misfortune, the Christian's dread of the taint of sin. Here are two ideas, each the complement of the other, which the world cannot outgrow. Moreover, in painting the scenery of the Hampeh hills and in narrating his descriptions with the moral tone I have spoken of, Bryant became the representative of a phase of New England life which has and an incalculable influence on the development of this nation. The militant Spartanism amid which his youth was passed bred these colonial standards with them to the shores of the Pacific.—William R. Thayer in Review of Reviews.

Yale's Irrepressible Loss.

The public will sympathize profoundly with Yale college in the loss of her most promising student. He did not die, but he left the college to enter on a business career. Engor eyes have watched him from the time he entered the varsity to the day he left it.

It is not quite sure whether the young man, Mr. Sanford, would have been a Shakespeare or a great statesman. Which way his surpassing intellectual talents would jump had not yet developed.

Was Mr. Sanford a great Latin scholar? Well, no, he was not. Then the elegant and poetic Greek, the French of ancient toagues, must have been his specialty? No, not exactly. Somehow he never took to the dead languages at all. He only knew one living one well, his own. He was not the college prize orator. His forte did not lie in mathematics, and he was not the class poet. Still his loss to Yale is irrepressible and bitterly felt and sadly commented on by the remaining students that he had been prize orator, poet, master of dead and living languages all in one.

Mr. George Foster Sanford, f. led in his examinations in the varsity law school. But in the varsity athletic games he was simply great. He is 6 feet 8 inches and weighed 180 pounds, and Yale had hoped that he would beat the fellows from all the other colleges out of their boots. Therefore all Yale wears crepe for the loss of one of its greatest sons.

A Cincinnati man has shown himself almost as sophisticated as the youth who was asked by a woman to hold her baby a minute in a railroad station. Mr. Custer Work built what the architect assured him solemnly was a fireproof house. The funny part is that Mr. Work solemnly believed them. A fire broke out in the mansion. Mr. Custer Work, the Cincinnati man, was pined his faith to architects' assurances, that the house in which the fire appeared, so as to be as turned itself about. He would not let the flames in, so entirely did he pin his faith to the architects. There is something touching in this childlike confidence. The room and the fire burned themselves out. But when they stopped Mr. Custer Work's house had utterly vanished from this earthly scene, with everything in it. Loss, \$60,000.

Frances Power Cobbe shows herself in her biography, just published, a more remarkable woman than even she has had credit for being. She would be invited to live her life over again just as it was. She writes, "I would gladly accept the permission to run my earthly race once more from beginning to end, taking sunshine and shade just as they have flickered over the long vista of my 70 years." Miss Cobbe is certainly one of a very small number of persons in this respect, almost alone, in fact.

A funny way they have of settling disputes among Christian brethren in some places. Some "prominent church members" at Amite City, La., met to discuss mutual differences of opinion about their game with them to catch game or the way to the rice swamps. But somehow in the midst of the mild and brotherly discussion these game unfortunately went off. By a strange and shocking fatality the balls struck the brethren assembled. When all the loads had been shot and there was no more ammunition, the smoke cleared away from the scene of this unfortunate accident. It was found then that Levy Painter was dead and William Gray was about to die. This equals Bro. Harts' famous "Spelling Book for Amite City" is a good name for that place.

Buying Applaud.

The leading talent of the court opera is composed of 15 female and 18 male singers and 10 members of the ballet. These 43 performers pay to the "claque" monthly fees of \$ to \$50 florins each, according to the amount of their salaries. Reckoning on an average 20 florins, the leader of the claque is in receipt of 800 florins per month, or an annual salary of 10,000 florins. We are informed that not long ago the "chef de claque" purchased an estate in Hungary, out of his savings.—Freudenblatt.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In case of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only fifty cents at Melville's Drug Store.

Some Words.

Only some words about the dear old times. Broken and the clamor of the street. Drifting across the meadows, faintly sweet. Only some words from one who knew the past. Whose eyes had seen the light of sun and moon. Such simple words! And yet a spell was cast. Upon the tumult of the outer town. I saw once more the home among the hills. The lights and shadows on the quiet valley. The building boughs, the gold of daffodils. The long, soft grass waving all the day. The shadows grew deeper and, behold, I dreamed A dream of summer woods in bloom and glow. Leaves changed and fell, and scarlet berries gleamed. Drooping, like coral beads, on heaps of snow! Only some words, but neither brain nor pen Could paint such pictures for my weary eyes. Beyond the crowd, beyond the strife of non. I looked and saw those lovely visions rise. Such simple words! But words are mighty things. They can cast down or lift us up to rest. They charm and strengthen all our anguished souls. The last of all the life songs and the best.—Sarah Doudney.

Costly Statues of the Ancients.

The famous Colossus of Rhodes cost 300 "talents," a sum equal to about \$375,000 in United States currency. This sum is a trifle, however, when compared to the price paid for a colossal statue of Mercury, which was made for the Gaulish city of Avernus by Zenodorus. The artist was engaged upon this great work for ten long years, and the total cost to the city would equal \$1,775,000. What the gold and ivory statue of Athens, in the Parthenon, or the celebrated Olympian Zeus, both of which were made by Phidias, cost is not stated by any of the ancient or modern authorities, but that it was enormous may be inferred from statements made below: Athena was arrayed in drapery made of pure hammered gold weighing 40 talents. The coin value of this wonderful drapery at the United States mint today would approximate \$550,000. Of the Olympian Zeus it has been said that "it was a monster idol of gold and ivory worth more than the cash assets of many modern kingdoms." The head of this great image was covered with locks of pure gold, each weighing six minas, or about the value of \$25,000 in modern gold coin.—St. Louis Republic.

Common Sense.

Should be in attempting to cure that very disagreeable disease, catarrh. As catarrh originates in impurities of the blood, local applications can do no permanent good. The common sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action to the alimentary canal.

Correct Things to Stationery.

Legal line stationery is much affected by smart women, that with pale gray or cream white being offset with their well equipped davenport. The correspondence card of two or three years ago has wholly disappeared, and the modern card is a masterpiece of art. They are certainly. Thin sheets of paper, with envelopes to fit, like that which supplies the desks of little girls, serve for short notes, or, if it is only a line mildly would send, she takes one of her visiting cards and scribbles on it. This is occasionally a playful to the ignorant woman, who forgets that the formal Mr. or Miss engraved there is not the proper signature to a message to a friend and equal. The woman who knows never forgets to draw a line through the title, writing, "Dear Mr. or Miss," in ink, or to put a pencil mark on the plain side of the card, and regularly signs her name.

Mourning stationery no longer takes on inches of black to advertise the woe of its sender. A narrow black margin is considered sufficient for the first use in mourning.—New York Times.

For a pain in the side or chest there is nothing so good as a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of pain. It affords prompt and permanent relief and if used in time will often prevent a cold from resulting in pneumonia. This same treatment is a sure cure for lame back. For sale by H. F. Vorkamp, druggist, 140 North Main street.

Gabrielle Rejane.

Mlle. Gabrielle Rejane, of whom one hears so much nowadays, is one of the few women who have triumphed over public prejudice against an actress with a plain face. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and the famous French actress helped to make Rejane famous. This well known woman brought up Mlle. Rejane did not take her audience by storm at her debut. In fact, she pegged away for her profession in most commonplace style after overcoming her mother's prejudice against it and after changing her name to Rejane to suit that prejudice. Mme. Bernhardt's violent quarrel with her (Rejane, simply because Darnley admired her talent, sprang her into fame, and Mme. Bernhardt's kindness fixed her fortunes. From the business of managing her folk by her clever music, she has risen to almost the level of Bernhardt in Parisian estimation and commands a nice social position as well.—Paris Letter.

The person who disturbed the congregation last Sunday by coughing is requested to call on Vorkamp and get a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar (50c), which always gives relief.

Discouraging.

It is said that Voltaire, while a young man, eager for instruction, was perpetually asking questions. Despreaux on one occasion, with impatience and considerable harshness, reproved him for indulging in this propensity.

Voltaire never forgot the reproval and profited by it to such an extent that, as years went on, he not only gave up his habit of putting questions, but became more and more averse to answering such as were put to him. In time he came to rise abruptly and leave the company of a persistent questioner without the faintest suggestion of an apology.

He is said to have greeted an inhabitant of Geneva, who had furnished him with the idea and model of the interrogating ballad in the "Droit du Seigneur," with the remark: "Sir, I am very well pleased to see you, but I wish to inform you beforehand that I know nothing about what you are going to ask, whatever it may be."—Youth's Companion.

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The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Callout, Druggist, Bearville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at Melville's Drug Store.

London's Lady Cities.

In London they say that the lady guide has come to stay. She supplies a want which only one, but several. People find her useful. They ask her to meet their children at stations, escort them to dentists and support them when there. They beg her to recommend them to dressmakers as well as to take their country cousins for an instructive tour of the sights. The lady guide is the woman to take the domestic helm at a crisis, and, as in the turmoil of London life there are many crises, there are now, it is delightful to learn, many guides. There are so many guides indeed and so many persons asking for them that the city of London has appointed a lady guide to the city of London. The lady guide is the woman to take the domestic helm at a crisis, and, as in the turmoil of London life there are many crises, there are now, it is delightful to learn, many guides. There are so many guides indeed and so many persons asking for them that the city of London has appointed a lady guide to the city of London.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Allen county, Ohio, and to be directed, I will offer for sale at the Court House in Lima, Ohio, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, November 17th, A. D. 1894, Between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements situated in the city of Lima, Allen county, State of Ohio, and described as follows: The undivided one-half part of lot number twelve (12) in the subdivision of part of section twenty-four (24) township twenty-two (22) north, range twenty-two (22) east, of the fourth range of townships in Allen county, Ohio, as the property of John H. Phillips. Also, lot number twenty-two (22) and the undivided one-half part of lot number twelve (12) in the subdivision of part of section twenty-four (24) township twenty-two (22) north, range twenty-two (22) east, of the fourth range of townships in Allen county, Ohio, as the property of John H. Phillips. 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